

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY,
AT 901 EAST MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE TIMES--CITY DELIVERY.
Delivered in any part of the city and Man-
chester by carriers at 12 cents per week.
Persons desiring the Times delivered at their
homes, can secure it by postal card, request
or over telephone No. 8. Extra delivery
charges will be made for the office. The ad-
dress should be made to the office. The ad-
dress may be changed as desired, if the ad-
dress in all cases to mention the old and
new address.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID.
DAILY. \$5.00
1 year \$50.00
6 months \$25.00
3 months \$12.50
1 month \$4.00
WEEKLY. \$1.00
1 year \$10.00
6 months \$5.00
3 months \$2.50
1 month \$1.00
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Entered at the Richmond (Va.) postoffice
as second-class matter.
Special contracts will be furnished on ap-
plication.

Auction Sales, Legal Notices, and Amuse-
ment advertisements \$1 per inch each in-
sertion.
Extra reading notices in reading matter type,
10 cents per line. Nonparel headed, 12 cents
per line.
Remittances should be made by drafts,
checks, postoffice orders, or registered letter,
payable to THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1890.

A POPULAR RESPONSE.

The universal popular response to the
very able and outspoken speeches made by
a number of prominent citizens at the busi-
ness men's meeting on Thursday night,
shows how indisputable was the ground of
fact upon which their remarks were based.
Lately has the popular sentiment of the city
of Richmond been more thoroughly aroused
as to the urgent demand for the correction
of the abuses so pointedly and so vigorously
denounced. The existence of these abuses
has long been recognized; they have been
condemned from time to time in public and
private, but probably never before has there
been a more direct and uncompromising at-
tack made upon them than at the meeting
referred to.

Shall the popular feeling that has been
aroused, be allowed to subside without ex-
pressing the practical remedy for the evils
which are to be removed? Already there
has been an improvement in our car ser-
vice, which, from the circumstances of the
case would be the best response to a popu-
lar demand for change for the better. The
erection of a hotel upon the most modern
plan, a radical improvement in the con-
dition of our streets, and the adoption of
more convenient railroad connections are
all more or less dependent upon time, but
public sentiment should not rest until all
have been secured, because all are essential
to the prosperity of Richmond. There is
but one danger, namely, that the strong
sentiment that has been called into being
will moderate in spite of the efforts of the
local press to keep it as much alive as it
is today.

An ability to endure with great
patience every sort of imposition, small as
well as large, seems to be a failing of the
people of Richmond, and their periodic in-
dignation against abuses which have long
existed without interruption, has, so far,
only ended in talk.

The excitement of the popular feeling
created by the meeting of Thursday night,
proves that such meetings are calculated to
do much good; they are in the right direc-
tion, and they should be often repeated be-
cause they give forcible and intelligent ex-
pression to popular sentiment. At the same
time, it is to be hoped that they will develop
some practical method of voicing this special
organization devoted exclusively to that
purpose. It is obvious that such meetings
cannot be held indefinitely. Something of
more permanent character must take their
place. What shall this something be?

One of the most important results, if not the
most important, to be accomplished by these
popular meetings is to outline some practical
scheme by which the popular will can be
expressed so pointedly and so persistently
as to ensure success for any object
which it may have in view.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Thirty years ago almost every man and
boy in the South were trained to hunt and
shoot from childhood, while the youth of
the North had no such training. This differ-
ence in the habits and experience of the Con-
federate and Federal troops counted for much
in our favor when the tug of war began.

Since 1865 these conditions have been re-
versed. The North grew wealthy by the
war, while we were impoverished and
forced to lay down the rifle for the plough.
Our late opponents have had means and
leisure to devote themselves to the rifle, now
the great weapon of the world, which will
hereafter decide all battles. Rifle trains
and rifle ranges have been established all
through the North and West, and no marks-
men of the world have ever been so expert
with that national weapon as are our North-
ern compatriots.

In expertness and exactness of drill our
volunteers are quite equal to any, but this
expertness does not extend to that which is
the object of greatest importance, the very
essence of their business. We know of no
rifle range in the Southern States. In Vir-
ginia we have a fine body of troops and a
military school which has been considered
inferior to none, but even these cadets, the
future commanders of our troops, have
never fired a rifle at a target. Why this is
so, we cannot say. There has been no re-
sult to give us our quota of marksmen
for more than ten years back the
approved rifle practice might have been
going on at the V. M. I., and by this time
its graduates would have been instructing
our volunteers all over the Southern States.

We hope no further delay will be allowed
to hinder the progress of our soldiers in
this, the main part of their business, in
peace or in war.

COLOR LINE IN CANADA.

The Flak Jubilee Singers, a band of negro
singers who have won very considerable
distinction upon their merits apart from
their color, have recently been making a
tour of some of the most remote Canadian
provinces, provinces so very far withdrawn
from the currents of the world at large, that
it would be supposed that they were in-
sensitive to the prejudices that exist and in-
fluence the conduct of men in larger and more
complex communities. A negro in the in-
terior towns of Nova Scotia must be almost
as rare an object as the proverbial black
swan, whom he resembles in general hue.
An individual of that race, it would be thought,
would only be known there in the same way
that the animals of other climes are known,
namely, by descriptions in books on the animal
kingdom or books of travel in foreign
countries. It would be expected that the
negro would be regarded there, as a strange
visitor, to make his appearance, as a strange
visitor, it is true, but not a visitor who
would necessarily arouse other than kindly
and hospitable emotions.

The Flak Jubilee Singers can tell a story
of the contrary. When they arrived at

Bridgeport, instead of being received by
the landlords of the local hotels with the
usual effusion, they were firmly and com-
placently refused all accommodation for the
night on the simple ground that they were
negroes, and being such, that if they were
admitted, the patronage of the whites
would be lost. From this it will be seen
that prejudice against the negro is not
confined to the Southern States, in which States
this prejudice is, perhaps, more marked than
in the North. Probably not more than a dozen
negroes had ever entered the town of
Bridgeport in the whole course of its history
previous to the arrival of the jubilee
singers, and yet the same feeling crops out
there that would have revealed itself in any
other place where a band of negro
singers had demanded every privilege of the
leading hotel in Worcester, Mass., or
Albany, N. Y. The reception is precisely
the same that it would be in the latter hy-
pothetical instances.

THE TIMES would commend to the attention
of the negroes of the North to the indi-
viduals of the black race, and it would be
pleased to hear a satisfactory explanation
of the fact that as strong a prejudice against
the negro exists in Nova Scotia as in the
South, or even in the North, where he is yet
to enjoy all the rights to which he can prop-
erly lay claim.

Many Thanks.
The Louisiana Advance said: "The Rich-
mond Times of May 24th, was a superb
specimen of journalism. It got out a twelve-
page issue, descriptive and illustrative of
the scenes of the Lee unveiling, and pictures
of Confederate leaders. With each paper was
also a beautiful colored Lee, Jackson, and
other heroes of the war. We do not
hesitate to say THE TIMES is the most en-
tertaining and best edited daily in Vir-
ginia."

The Henderson (N. C.) Tomahawk said:
"The enterprise of the RICHMOND TIMES in
giving so much of the details of occurrences
on the 24th ult., and giving them so cor-
rectly, evidenced the fact that Southern
journalism is not surpassed anywhere."

THE TIMES extends thanks to Hon. John
A. Buchanan for his speech on the tariff in
the House of Representatives, to Senator
John W. Daniel for his speech on the silver
question, and to Mr. Talbot Sweney for his
question, and to General Robert E. Lee, a vindica-
tion.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCHER'S HOTEL.
AMELIA COURTHOUSE, VA.,
is ready to receive
SUMMER RESORTS.

Large, shady yard. Nice rooms. Near to
the Otterburn Springs. Terms low.
RICHARD ALDER,
Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WEST VIRGINIA.
Immediately on the C. & O. Railway, The
Grand Central Hotel and one hundred cot-
tages, with a well-earned reputation of a Cen-
tral of Medical Virtues, The Water and
Fine Summer Climate. Situated high in
the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the sea,
in a beautiful park, and surrounded by high
mountains 1,500 feet higher, are NOW OPEN FOR
THE SEASON. The hotel is a first-class
standard. Many improvements have been
made since last season. Incandescent lights
introduced. Improved Railroad service with
the finest Western Trains pass our doors
daily for the North, South, East and West.
Daily Offices, or address E. F. KATLE,
my24-25-26

SHERWOOD.
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
Much improved. Electric bells. Hot and
cold baths. Terms \$10 per week and
upwards. For particulars, apply to
BOOKER, owner and Proprietor, my25-26-27

THE CELEBRATED ROCKBRIDGE
ALUM SPRINGS, VA., endorsed by the
Medical Society of Virginia, as well as by
other high medical authorities of the United
States and Europe, are now open

THE YEAR AROUND.
Capacity 1,300. Rates \$30 to \$70 per
month, according to location of rooms,
length of stay. Elevator 2,000 feet
length. At Garber & Co's and Chesapeake
Ohio Hotel Office.
RAILROAD THROUGH TO THE SPRINGS
GEORGE L. PEYTON, Managing Director.
(Formerly for sixteen years managing
partner of the Greenbrier White Sulphur
Springs.)
HOTEL OPEN JUNE TO NOVEMBER.
THE GREAT ALKALINE CHALKY WATER
THE FINEST IRON TONIC WATER
IN AMERICA.
Gives Strength and Blood. Send for Testi-
monials. Endorsed by the Virginia Medical
Society.
J. W. WATKINS LEE,
NOW OPEN.
BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, VA.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Jed-2mo PHIL F. BROWN.
AMELIA HOTEL.
AMELIA C. H. VA.,
now being renovated, and will be OPEN FOR
GUESTS JUNE 1, 1890. Board, \$20 to \$25
per month, owing to location of room.
my 10-1m Proprietor.
NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL.
NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.
The most delightful summer resort in the
mountains of Virginia, situated 100 miles
from the great National Bridge. Capacity 300.
Finest scenery, music, and fishing in the
mountains. No mosquitoes. The Richmond and
Allegheny and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads
have full information at their offices.
my17-2m-2d E. G. PEYTON, Manager.

SWEET SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
The most noted for its excellent and con-
fortable accommodations in the two Vir-
ginia. The hotel buildings and cottages are
unexcelled in their superior construction and
elegance. Altitude over 2,000 feet. A short
and beautiful drive from Roanoke. Terms re-
duced to \$15 per week; \$50 per month. Send for
particulars to S. M. CARLISLE,
my17-4mo Manager.

SOUTH BOSTON HOTEL.
SOUTH BOSTON, VA.
W. A. SWEET, Proprietor.
Special attention to Commercial Travel-
ers.
my25-26-27
ROBERTSON HOTEL,
A. H. ROBERTSON, Proprietor,
BUCKLEVILLE, VA.
Now being refitted and painted. Every-
thing first-class. Under new management.
Bath unimpaired. The country is beau-
tiful. Home, Satisfaction guaranteed.
my31-1m
DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS!
We have had so many of our customers to
complain that they did not have an oppor-
tunity to secure one of our PHOTOGRAPHIC
CONTRACTS, that, at their solicitation, we
have consented to sell them, at our delivery,
good quality one dozen of our FINEST FIN-
ISHED CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS and ONE
HANDSOME CRAYON, 10x20 inches in size.
Now is your last opportunity to get these
beautifully finished Crayons at this greatly
reduced price. The time in which these con-
tracts hold good will not be extended beyond
JULY 1, 1890.
my 10-1m CAMPBELL & CO.,
Artistic Photographers,
No. 429 Broad street.

THE TIMES--CITY DELIVERY.
Delivered in any part of the city and Man-
chester by carriers at 12 cents per week.
Persons desiring the Times delivered at their
homes, can secure it by postal card, request
or over telephone No. 8. Extra delivery
charges will be made for the office. The ad-
dress should be made to the office. The ad-
dress may be changed as desired, if the ad-
dress in all cases to mention the old and
new address.

Entered at the Richmond (Va.) postoffice
as second-class matter.
Special contracts will be furnished on ap-
plication.

Auction Sales, Legal Notices, and Amuse-
ment advertisements \$1 per inch each in-
sertion.
Extra reading notices in reading matter type,
10 cents per line. Nonparel headed, 12 cents
per line.
Remittances should be made by drafts,
checks, postoffice orders, or registered letter,
payable to THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1890.

A POPULAR RESPONSE.

The universal popular response to the
very able and outspoken speeches made by
a number of prominent citizens at the busi-
ness men's meeting on Thursday night,
shows how indisputable was the ground of
fact upon which their remarks were based.
Lately has the popular sentiment of the city
of Richmond been more thoroughly aroused
as to the urgent demand for the correction
of the abuses so pointedly and so vigorously
denounced. The existence of these abuses
has long been recognized; they have been
condemned from time to time in public and
private, but probably never before has there
been a more direct and uncompromising at-
tack made upon them than at the meeting
referred to.

Shall the popular feeling that has been
aroused, be allowed to subside without ex-
pressing the practical remedy for the evils
which are to be removed? Already there
has been an improvement in our car ser-
vice, which, from the circumstances of the
case would be the best response to a popu-
lar demand for change for the better. The
erection of a hotel upon the most modern
plan, a radical improvement in the con-
dition of our streets, and the adoption of
more convenient railroad connections are
all more or less dependent upon time, but
public sentiment should not rest until all
have been secured, because all are essential
to the prosperity of Richmond. There is
but one danger, namely, that the strong
sentiment that has been called into being
will moderate in spite of the efforts of the
local press to keep it as much alive as it
is today.

An ability to endure with great
patience every sort of imposition, small as
well as large, seems to be a failing of the
people of Richmond, and their periodic in-
dignation against abuses which have long
existed without interruption, has, so far,
only ended in talk.

The excitement of the popular feeling
created by the meeting of Thursday night,
proves that such meetings are calculated to
do much good; they are in the right direc-
tion, and they should be often repeated be-
cause they give forcible and intelligent ex-
pression to popular sentiment. At the same
time, it is to be hoped that they will develop
some practical method of voicing this special
organization devoted exclusively to that
purpose. It is obvious that such meetings
cannot be held indefinitely. Something of
more permanent character must take their
place. What shall this something be?

One of the most important results, if not the
most important, to be accomplished by these
popular meetings is to outline some practical
scheme by which the popular will can be
expressed so pointedly and so persistently
as to ensure success for any object
which it may have in view.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Thirty years ago almost every man and
boy in the South were trained to hunt and
shoot from childhood, while the youth of
the North had no such training. This differ-
ence in the habits and experience of the Con-
federate and Federal troops counted for much
in our favor when the tug of war began.

Since 1865 these conditions have been re-
versed. The North grew wealthy by the
war, while we were impoverished and
forced to lay down the rifle for the plough.
Our late opponents have had means and
leisure to devote themselves to the rifle, now
the great weapon of the world, which will
hereafter decide all battles. Rifle trains
and rifle ranges have been established all
through the North and West, and no marks-
men of the world have ever been so expert
with that national weapon as are our North-
ern compatriots.

In expertness and exactness of drill our
volunteers are quite equal to any, but this
expertness does not extend to that which is
the object of greatest importance, the very
essence of their business. We know of no
rifle range in the Southern States. In Vir-
ginia we have a fine body of troops and a
military school which has been considered
inferior to none, but even these cadets, the
future commanders of our troops, have
never fired a rifle at a target. Why this is
so, we cannot say. There has been no re-
sult to give us our quota of marksmen
for more than ten years back the
approved rifle practice might have been
going on at the V. M. I., and by this time
its graduates would have been instructing
our volunteers all over the Southern States.

We hope no further delay will be allowed
to hinder the progress of our soldiers in
this, the main part of their business, in
peace or in war.

COLOR LINE IN CANADA.

The Flak Jubilee Singers, a band of negro
singers who have won very considerable
distinction upon their merits apart from
their color, have recently been making a
tour of some of the most remote Canadian
provinces, provinces so very far withdrawn
from the currents of the world at large, that
it would be supposed that they were in-
sensitive to the prejudices that exist and in-
fluence the conduct of men in larger and more
complex communities. A negro in the in-
terior towns of Nova Scotia must be almost
as rare an object as the proverbial black
swan, whom he resembles in general hue.
An individual of that race, it would be thought,
would only be known there in the same way
that the animals of other climes are known,
namely, by descriptions in books on the animal
kingdom or books of travel in foreign
countries. It would be expected that the
negro would be regarded there, as a strange
visitor, to make his appearance, as a strange
visitor, it is true, but not a visitor who
would necessarily arouse other than kindly
and hospitable emotions.

The Flak Jubilee Singers can tell a story
of the contrary. When they arrived at

Bridgeport, instead of being received by
the landlords of the local hotels with the
usual effusion, they were firmly and com-
placently refused all accommodation for the
night on the simple ground that they were
negroes, and being such, that if they were
admitted, the patronage of the whites
would be lost. From this it will be seen
that prejudice against the negro is not
confined to the Southern States, in which States
this prejudice is, perhaps, more marked than
in the North. Probably not more than a dozen
negroes had ever entered the town of
Bridgeport in the whole course of its history
previous to the arrival of the jubilee
singers, and yet the same feeling crops out
there that would have revealed itself in any
other place where a band of negro
singers had demanded every privilege of the
leading hotel in Worcester, Mass., or
Albany, N. Y. The reception is precisely
the same that it would be in the latter hy-
pothetical instances.

THE TIMES would commend to the attention
of the negroes of the North to the indi-
viduals of the black race, and it would be
pleased to hear a satisfactory explanation
of the fact that as strong a prejudice against
the negro exists in Nova Scotia as in the
South, or even in the North, where he is yet
to enjoy all the rights to which he can prop-
erly lay claim.

Many Thanks.
The Louisiana Advance said: "The Rich-
mond Times of May 24th, was a superb
specimen of journalism. It got out a twelve-
page issue, descriptive and illustrative of
the scenes of the Lee unveiling, and pictures
of Confederate leaders. With each paper was
also a beautiful colored Lee, Jackson, and
other heroes of the war. We do not
hesitate to say THE TIMES is the most en-
tertaining and best edited daily in Vir-
ginia."

The Henderson (N. C.) Tomahawk said:
"The enterprise of the RICHMOND TIMES in
giving so much of the details of occurrences
on the 24th ult., and giving them so cor-
rectly, evidenced the fact that Southern
journalism is not surpassed anywhere."

THE TIMES extends thanks to Hon. John
A. Buchanan for his speech on the tariff in
the House of Representatives, to Senator
John W. Daniel for his speech on the silver
question, and to Mr. Talbot Sweney for his
question, and to General Robert E. Lee, a vindica-
tion.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCHER'S HOTEL.
AMELIA COURTHOUSE, VA.,
is ready to receive
SUMMER RESORTS.

Large, shady yard. Nice rooms. Near to
the Otterburn Springs. Terms low.
RICHARD ALDER,
Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WEST VIRGINIA.
Immediately on the C. & O. Railway, The
Grand Central Hotel and one hundred cot-
tages, with a well-earned reputation of a Cen-
tral of Medical Virtues, The Water and
Fine Summer Climate. Situated high in
the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the sea,
in a beautiful park, and surrounded by high
mountains 1,500 feet higher, are NOW OPEN FOR
THE SEASON. The hotel is a first-class
standard. Many improvements have been
made since last season. Incandescent lights
introduced. Improved Railroad service with
the finest Western Trains pass our doors
daily for the North, South, East and West.
Daily Offices, or address E. F. KATLE,
my24-25-26

SHERWOOD.
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
Much improved. Electric bells. Hot and
cold baths. Terms \$10 per week and
upwards. For particulars, apply to
BOOKER, owner and Proprietor, my25-26-27

THE CELEBRATED ROCKBRIDGE
ALUM SPRINGS, VA., endorsed by the
Medical Society of Virginia, as well as by
other high medical authorities of the United
States and Europe, are now open

THE YEAR AROUND.
Capacity 1,300. Rates \$30 to \$70 per
month, according to location of rooms,
length of stay. Elevator 2,000 feet
length. At Garber & Co's and Chesapeake
Ohio Hotel Office.
RAILROAD THROUGH TO THE SPRINGS
GEORGE L. PEYTON, Managing Director.
(Formerly for sixteen years managing
partner of the Greenbrier White Sulphur
Springs.)
HOTEL OPEN JUNE TO NOVEMBER.
THE GREAT ALKALINE CHALKY WATER
THE FINEST IRON TONIC WATER
IN AMERICA.
Gives Strength and Blood. Send for Testi-
monials. Endorsed by the Virginia Medical
Society.
J. W. WATKINS LEE,
NOW OPEN.
BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, VA.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Jed-2mo PHIL F. BROWN.
AMELIA HOTEL.
AMELIA C. H. VA.,
now being renovated, and will be OPEN FOR
GUESTS JUNE 1, 1890. Board, \$20 to \$25
per month, owing to location of room.
my 10-1m Proprietor.
NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL.
NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.
The most delightful summer resort in the
mountains of Virginia, situated 100 miles
from the great National Bridge. Capacity 300.
Finest scenery, music, and fishing in the
mountains. No mosquitoes. The Richmond and
Allegheny and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads
have full information at their offices.
my17-2m-2d E. G. PEYTON, Manager.

SWEET SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
The most noted for its excellent and con-
fortable accommodations in the two Vir-
ginia. The hotel buildings and cottages are
unexcelled in their superior construction and
elegance. Altitude over 2,000 feet. A short
and beautiful drive from Roanoke. Terms re-
duced to \$15 per week; \$50 per month. Send for
particulars to S. M. CARLISLE,
my17-4mo Manager.

SOUTH BOSTON HOTEL.
SOUTH BOSTON, VA.
W. A. SWEET, Proprietor.
Special attention to Commercial Travel-
ers.
my25-26-27
ROBERTSON HOTEL,
A. H. ROBERTSON, Proprietor,
BUCKLEVILLE, VA.
Now being refitted and painted. Every-
thing first-class. Under new management.
Bath unimpaired. The country is beau-
tiful. Home, Satisfaction guaranteed.
my31-1m
DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS!
We have had so many of our customers to
complain that they did not have an oppor-
tunity to secure one of our PHOTOGRAPHIC
CONTRACTS, that, at their solicitation, we
have consented to sell them, at our delivery,
good quality one dozen of our FINEST FIN-
ISHED CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS and ONE
HANDSOME CRAYON, 10x20 inches in size.
Now is your last opportunity to get these
beautifully finished Crayons at this greatly
reduced price. The time in which these con-
tracts hold good will not be extended beyond
JULY 1, 1890.
my 10-1m CAMPBELL & CO.,
Artistic Photographers,
No. 429 Broad street.

THE TIMES--CITY DELIVERY.
Delivered in any part of the city and Man-
chester by carriers at 12 cents per week.
Persons desiring the Times delivered at their
homes, can secure it by postal card, request
or over telephone No. 8. Extra delivery
charges will be made for the office. The ad-
dress should be made to the office. The ad-
dress may be changed as desired, if the ad-
dress in all cases to mention the old and
new address.

Entered at the Richmond (Va.) postoffice
as second-class matter.
Special contracts will be furnished on ap-
plication.

Auction Sales, Legal Notices, and Amuse-
ment advertisements \$1 per inch each in-
sertion.
Extra reading notices in reading matter type,
10 cents per line. Nonparel headed, 12 cents
per line.
Remittances should be made by drafts,
checks, postoffice orders, or registered letter,
payable to THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1890.

A POPULAR RESPONSE.

The universal popular response to the
very able and outspoken speeches made by
a number of prominent citizens at the busi-
ness men's meeting on Thursday night,
shows how indisputable was the ground of
fact upon which their remarks were based.
Lately has the popular sentiment of the city
of Richmond been more thoroughly aroused
as to the urgent demand for the correction
of the abuses so pointedly and so vigorously
denounced. The existence of these abuses
has long been recognized; they have been
condemned from time to time in public and
private, but probably never before has there
been a more direct and uncompromising at-
tack made upon them than at the meeting
referred to.

Shall the popular feeling that has been
aroused, be allowed to subside without ex-
pressing the practical remedy for the evils
which are to be removed? Already there
has been an improvement in our car ser-
vice, which, from the circumstances of the
case would be the best response to a popu-
lar demand for change for the better. The
erection of a hotel upon the most modern
plan, a radical improvement in the con-
dition of our streets, and the adoption of
more convenient railroad connections are
all more or less dependent upon time, but
public sentiment should not rest until all
have been secured, because all are essential
to the prosperity of Richmond. There is
but one danger, namely, that the strong
sentiment that has been called into being
will moderate in spite of the efforts of the
local press to keep it as much alive as it
is today.

An ability to endure with great
patience every sort of imposition, small as
well as large, seems to be a failing of the
people of Richmond, and their periodic in-
dignation against abuses which have long
existed without interruption, has, so far,
only ended in talk.

The excitement of the popular feeling
created by the meeting of Thursday night,
proves that such meetings are calculated to
do much good; they are in the right direc-
tion, and they should be often repeated be-
cause they give forcible and intelligent ex-
pression to popular sentiment. At the same
time, it is to be hoped that they will develop
some practical method of voicing this special
organization devoted exclusively to that
purpose. It is obvious that such meetings
cannot be held indefinitely. Something of
more permanent character must take their
place. What shall this something be?

One of the most important results, if not the
most important, to be accomplished by these
popular meetings is to outline some practical
scheme by which the popular will can be
expressed so pointedly and so persistently
as to ensure success for any object
which it may have in view.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Thirty years ago almost every man and
boy in the South were trained to hunt and
shoot from childhood, while the youth of
the North had no such training. This differ-
ence in the habits and experience of the Con-
federate and Federal troops counted for much
in our favor when the tug of war began.

Since 1865 these conditions have been re-
versed. The North grew wealthy by the
war, while we were impoverished and
forced to lay down the rifle for the plough.
Our late opponents have had means and
leisure to devote themselves to the rifle, now
the great weapon of the world, which will
hereafter decide all battles. Rifle trains
and rifle ranges have been established all
through the North and West, and no marks-
men of the world have ever been so expert
with that national weapon as are our North-
ern compatriots.

In expertness and exactness of drill our
volunteers are quite equal to any, but this
expertness does not extend to that which is
the object of greatest importance, the very
essence of their business. We know of no
rifle range in the Southern States. In Vir-
ginia we have a fine body of troops and a
military school which has been considered
inferior to none, but even these cadets, the
future commanders of our troops, have
never fired a rifle at a target. Why this is
so, we cannot say. There has been no re-
sult to give us our quota of marksmen
for more than ten years back the
approved rifle practice might have been
going on at the V. M. I., and by this time
its graduates would have been instructing
our volunteers all over the Southern States.

We hope no further delay will be allowed
to hinder the progress of our soldiers in
this, the main part of their business, in
peace or in war.

COLOR LINE IN CANADA.

The Flak Jubilee Singers, a band of negro
singers who have won very considerable
distinction upon their merits apart from
their color, have recently been making a
tour of some of the most remote Canadian
provinces, provinces so very far withdrawn
from the currents of the world at large, that
it would be supposed that they were in-
sensitive to the prejudices that exist and in-
fluence the conduct of men in larger and more
complex communities. A negro in the in-
terior towns of Nova Scotia must be almost
as rare an object as the proverbial black
swan, whom he resembles in general hue.
An individual of that race, it would be thought,
would only be known there in the same way
that the animals of other climes are known,
namely, by descriptions in books on the animal
kingdom or books of travel in foreign
countries. It would be expected that the
negro would be regarded there, as a strange
visitor, to make his appearance, as a strange
visitor, it is true, but not a visitor who
would necessarily arouse other than kindly
and hospitable emotions.

The Flak Jubilee Singers can tell a story
of the contrary. When they arrived at

Bridgeport, instead of being received by
the landlords of the local hotels with the
usual effusion, they were firmly and com-
placently refused all accommodation for the
night on the simple ground that they were
negroes, and being such, that if they were
admitted, the patronage of the whites
would be lost. From this it will be seen
that prejudice against the negro is not
confined to the